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THE GENUS *ANTILLOCORIS* KIRK. IN THE UNITED STATES (HEMIPTERA—LYGAEIDAE)

By HARRY G. BARBER, Washington, D. C.

The genus *Antillocoris* is represented in the United States by three species: *Salacia pilosulus* Stal, *Cligenes minutus* Bergroth and *Antillocoris discretus*, new species. A fourth species, *Pygaeus pallidus*, described by Uhler from Grenada, West Indies, has a wide distribution in the West Indies, Central America and South America, and possibly Florida should be added. All published records of the occurrence of this species in the eastern United States should be disregarded. Uhler, 1894, was at fault in confusing the species, recording his *pallidus* from "Cuba, Texas, Florida, the eastern side of the United States as far as Tewksbury, Massachusetts, and spread into lower Canada." From the evidence in the Uhler collection at the U. S. National Museum that author identified specimens from Massachusetts, as well as other eastern localities, as *pallidus*, which were one year later described by Bergroth as *minutus*.

A. pilosulus (Stal) is quite distinctive because of its rather long, dense pilosity, variegated corium and longer antennae. It is southern in its distribution. From the evidence at hand the range of this species is from southern New Jersey through the southeastern states to Florida, Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

A. minutus (Bergroth) is a dull, dark castaneous, rather coarsely punctate species with sparse, recumbent silvery hairs. Two sorts of brachyptery occur: (a) with abbreviated membrane, (b) membrane absent and the posterior margin of the corium truncate. This species is northern in its distribution, ranging from Canada, through the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri.

***Antillocorus discretus* n. sp.**

Dull, testaceous or tawny, very sparsely and finely pilose. Head about one-fourth wider than long; preocular part as long as an eye. Antennae as long as width of pronotum; basal, second and fourth segments equal, third segment nearly one-third shorter than second; basal three segments somewhat clavate, fourth segment fusiform. Pronotum slightly longer and twice as wide as head, lateral margin lightly impressed, transverse impression very shallow. The anterior lobe slightly shorter than the posterior, a smooth transverse, slightly elevated callus occupies the anterior lobe, posterior lobe finely, sparsely punctate. Scutellum equilateral, slightly longer than pronotum, finely punctate on the sunken disk and along the sides, carinate apically. Clavus narrow, with three irregular rows of punctures. Commissure a little less than half as long as scutellum. Corium with costal margin nearly equal to combined length of head, pronotum and scutellum; two rows of punctures parallel the claval suture; closely, finely punctate between the median vein and the costal margin; central disk with an elongate smooth area. Membrane extended to apex of abdomen, infumed, opaque. Legs testaceous. Length 2.00 mm.

Type: Male, La Belle, Fla., July 16, 1939, collected by P. W. Oman, United States National Museum, Cat. No. 16,268. Paratypes, males and females: 2 with same data as type; 1 E. Fla., collected by Ashmead and labeled *Rhyparochromus minutus* Uhler; 1 Suwanee Springs, Fla., July 3, 1948, 2 Branford, Fla., Aug. 4, 1939, 2 Hillard, Fla., Aug. 6, 1939, all collected by R. H. Beamer; 1 Caldwell Co., Texas, July 13, 1945, collected by J. W. Monk; 2 Okefenokee Swamp, Ga., Aug. 3, 1934, collected by P. A. McKinstry; 15 Hillsborough Co., Fla., Aug. 14 and 18, taken at light by Hubbell and Friauf; 1 Rock Bluff, Fla., Apr. 4, 1927, collected by C. A. Crosby; 3 Lakehurst, N. J., March 21, Apr. 4, and May 2, 1908, collected by the author in sifting; all in the United States National Museum.

The following are in the collection of the University of Kansas: 24 Hillard, Fla., Aug. 6 and 19, 1939; 39 Branford, Fla., Aug. 4, 1939; 3 Royal Palm Park, Fla., July 21, 1948; 6 Suwanee Springs, Fla., July 3, 1948; 3 Deerfield, Fla., July 26, 1948; 5 La Belle, Fla., July 16, 1939; 1 Sanford, Fla., July 31, 1933; 4 Old Town, Fla., July 11, 1939; 2 Lacochee, Fla., July 7, 1948; 2 Lake City, Fla., Aug. 5, 1939; 1 Sebastian, Fla., July 7, 1948; 1 Cedar Keys, Fla., July 12, 1939; 1 Parish, Fla., July 9, 1948; 1 Plant City, Fla., July 14, 1939; 1 Lake Placid, Fla., July 13, 1948; 38 Okefenokee Swamp, Ga., July 30 and Aug. 4, 1934.

A. discretus is most closely related to *minutus*. Besides being differently colored, it is more finely and sparsely punctate, the pronotum is relatively wider, the scutellum equilateral and the antennae equal to width of pronotum. So far as known it occurs only in the macropterous state, while *minutus* has two brachypterous phases.

KEY TO SPECIES OF ANTILLOCORIS IN THE UNITED STATES.

1. Dorsum evidently pilose, longest hairs on scutellum and disk of corium equal in length or longer than the longest hairs on first antennal segment 2
Dorsum appearing almost glabrous or with longer hairs on scutellum and disk of corium shorter than most of hairs on first antennal segment 3
2. Dorsum with the pile more profuse and erect, that on scutellum longer than the hairs on first antennal segment.
pilosulus Stal
Dorsum with the pile sparser and recumbent, that on scutellum shorter than longest hairs on first antennal segment.
minutus Bergroth
3. Dorsum shining. Anterior acetabulum set off from pleurite by several punctures. Lateral margin of anterior lobe of pronotum scarcely marginate, viewed laterally.
pallidus Uhler
Dorsum dull on pronotum and scutellum. Anterior acetabulum not set off from the pleurite by a row of punctures. Lateral margin of pronotum distinctly marginate, viewed laterally.
discretus n. sp.

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